

On December 19, 1919, Daniel J. Coyne, Hancock, Mich., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$3,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7516. Misbranding of Rid-It Caps. U. S. * * * v. 6 Dozen Packages of Rid-It Caps. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10623. I. S. No. 15018-r. S. No. E-1536.)

On June 16, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 6 dozen packages of Rid-It Caps, consigned by the S. Pfeiffer Mfg. Co., East St. Louis, Ill., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Chester, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about June 20, 1918, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Carton) "Rid-It Caps to rid Gonorrhea & Gleet. The Modern Remedy. Recommended for Catarrh of the Bladder and All Other Discharges. For Pains in the Back, Loins and Sides, Cloudy or Scalding Urine, and all General Kidney Disorders;" (circular) "Rid-It Caps * * * Particularly Serviceable in the Treatment of Gonorrhea and Gleet Rheumatic pains when due to uric acid, Urinary troubles, such as scanty urine, or to frequent desire to urinate. * * * burning sensation, irritation of the bladder, backache or weak back, constant thirst, restlessness, pain in the groin or * * * functional activity of the Kidneys and is invariably beneficial in chronic valvular affections;" (box) "Rid-It Caps to rid Gonorrhea and Gleet A Most Valuable Remedy for The Kidneys."

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of salol, oils of juniper and sassafras, turpentine, a fixed oil, and coloring matter.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the label, carton, and circular accompanying the article contained certain statements, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article and the ingredients or substances contained therein, for the treatment of gonorrhœa, gleet, catarrh of the bladder, all other discharges, rheumatic pains where due to uric acid, urinary troubles, chronic valvular troubles, and certain other diseases, which statements were false and fraudulent in that the article would not produce the curative or therapeutic effects which purchasers were led to expect by said statements, and which were applied to the article with a knowledge of their falsity for the purpose of defrauding purchasers thereof.

On July 8, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7517. Misbranding of Lopez Specific Standard Compound. U. S. * * * v. 27 Bottles of Lopez Specific Standard Compound. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10626. I. S. No. 7672-r. S. No. C-1298.)

On June 18, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Oklahoma, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the

District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 27 bottles of Lopez Specific Standard Compound, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Oklahoma City, Okla., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about May 20, 1919, by J. A. Riggs, Wichita, Kans., and transported from the State of Kansas into the State of Oklahoma, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Lopez Specific Standard Compound A vegetable remedy, except 2 per cent * * * Guaranteed by Lopez Remedy Co., Wichita, Kansas;" (bottle carton) "Lopez Specific Standard Compound. We, the undersigned, do hereby guarantee the contents of this bottle of Lopez Specific (Standard Compound) compounded and sold by us to be a vegetable remedy, except 15½% alcohol, small % Potassium Iodide;" (carton) "One of the Greatest of Medical Discoveries Lopez Specific Standard Compound A Remedy for Acquired and Hereditary Blood Poison and Scrofula, Rheumatism, Alcoholism, Catarrh, Malaria, Jaundice, Dropsy, Gout, etc. * * * It is a very speedy treatment for Blood Diseases, a general cleanser, purifier and renovator of the entire system. In all cases of Dyspepsia, Indigestion * * * its action will be found perfect * * *;" (circular) "Directions for the use of Lopez [Standard] * * * When using Lopez for Dropsy, Rheumatism and Eczema * * *. This remedy will perfect your digestion * * *. The use of Lopez along the lines outlined above has given the desired results to thousands in two or six months when other treatments failed. * * *."

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of unidentified plant extractives, a small amount of potassium iodid, alcohol, and water.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the bottles failed to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained therein, and that it was inconspicuously stated on the carton. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that the above-quoted statements, borne on the labels of the bottles and cartons and included in the circular accompanying the article, were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On October 16, 1919, the Alexander Drug Co., Oklahoma City, Okla., having filed an answer to the libel, and no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal, without costs to said Alexander Drug Co.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7518. Misbranding of Tisit. U. S. * * * v. 36 Cartons of Tisit. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10753. I. S. No. 2397-r. S. No. W-434.)

On June 26, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 36 cartons of Tisit, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Portland, Oreg., alleging that the article had been shipped on May 3, 1919, by the Pfeiffer Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo., and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Oregon, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Bottle of injection) "'Soothing in Effect' Tisit Injection * * *;" (wrapper and bottle of pearls) "Tisit-Pearls for Gonorrhoea and Gleet;" (leaflet accom-